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Algeria	500 Dhs. Inst.	125 Krs.	Niger...	100 K.
Armenia	15 S. Inst.	15,130 N.	Norway...	4,500 Nkr.
Belarus	0.600 Dls. Inst.	800 Lire	Norway...	4,500 Nkr.
Belgium	20 B.F.	400 Frs.	Portugal...	40 Esc.
Canada	C\$ 1.10	1,100 Yens	Cuba...	4,000 Rebs.
Cyprus	400 Mills	1,000 Lira	Saudi Arabia...	3,500 Rials
Denmark	5.50 Dkr.	450 Frs.	Saudi Arabia...	3,500 Rials
Egypt	15 P.	1,000 Lira	Spain...	70 Pesos
Erie	45 P.	1,000 Lira	Sweden...	1,015 S.
Finland	4.50 F.M.	1,000 Lira	Tunisia...	0.25 Den.
France	4.00 F.	1,000 Lira	Turkey...	TL 500
Germany	2.00 D.M.	1,000 Lira	U.S.A...	4.50 Den.
Great Britain	20 P.	1,000 Lira	U.S.S.R...	100 R.
Greece	40 Drs.	1,000 Lira	Yugoslavia...	25 R.

Established 1887

Polish Parliament
ears Registration
of Rural Solidarity

From Press International

RAW — Poland's parliament passed a law Wednesday authorizing Rural Solidarity to register as an independent union, and delegates expressed hope that it would lead to a merger with the agricultural workers' bill authorizing farmers' organizations to as trade unions was also

Details of an agreement, one of the points of the Gdansk accords, were worked out Tuesday night in government-union talks, the agency said, adding that Solidarity also would be able to broadcast its own programs on state radio and television at least once a month and could get additional time to answer critics.

Legalizing Rural Solidarity — an issue that in April bitterly divided the party leadership and raised fears of Soviet intervention — was apparently resolved last month by a government agreement to register the new union by May 10.

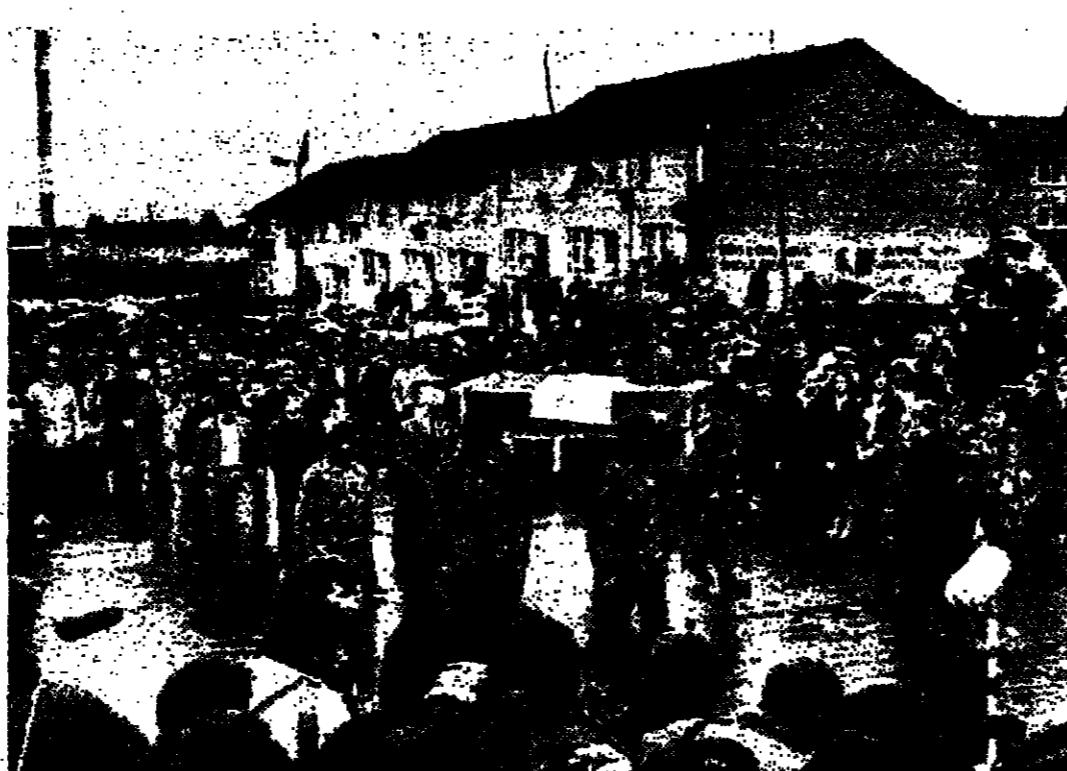
A farmers' union was fiercely opposed by the party and Moscow, who feared the state would lose absolute control over agricultural production to the independent group. Poland has been forced to ration food at home and import agricultural goods from the West to offset a decline in productivity.

Solidarity has begun "working sessions" with the government to prepare for joint economic policy talks, and the government seems to hope that a similar role for the farmers' union would spur food production.

Article Assails Gierek

MOSCOW (UPI) — A Soviet analysis of last year's labor upheaval in Poland accused Mr. Gierek of Wednesday of economic and ideological mistakes and said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Bobby Sands' coffin was borne through the streets of Belfast to a church on Wednesday.

3 Ulster Prisoners Vow to Continue Fast
As IRA Readies Funeral March for Sands

From Agency Dispatches

BELFAST — Three IRA hunger strikers vowed Wednesday to follow Bobby Sands to the grave as Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the Roman Catholic activist, appealed for calm until Mr. Sands' funeral in a show of respect for his "heroism."

Violence all but stopped Wednesday in Northern Ireland as Mrs. McAliskey, a leading supporter of the hunger strike, said the period before Mr. Sands' funeral "should not be marred by any action which would detract from the dignity and heroism of Bobby Sands' sacrifice."

In the 24 hours after he died, West Belfast's Catholic areas exploded in a spasm of outrage. No one was killed, but at least 22 persons were injured, four seriously. Sporadic firebombing and stone throwing occurred in a few cities. Youths in Londonderry blocked roads into the Catholic Bogside area.

Britain's Defense Ministry an-

ounced it was sending 600 reinforcements from the British Army's Royal Regiment of Wales to Northern Ireland. The troops, the first reinforcements sent to the strife-torn province in more than two years, were expected to arrive Thursday morning.

The British Army currently has 11,100 men in Northern Ireland. In Dublin, capital of the Irish Republic, youths went on a rampage after a vigil for Mr. Sands, setting fire to about 100 cars, smashing shop and hotel windows and battling police. There were no reports of injuries.

Letter Bombs in London

In London, police intercepted and defused two letter bombs addressed to members of Parliament similar to one discovered Tuesday addressed to Prince Charles.

In a statement issued on their behalf from inside the Maze prison where Mr. Sands died, Mr. Hughes, 25, and two other hunger strikers, Raymond McCreesh and Patrick O'Hara, both 24, vowed they would die before they gave up their fast.

Mr. McCreesh and Mr. O'Hara were said to be weakening in their 46th day without food. Supporters of the hunger strike said during the weekend that Mr. Hughes was "three days behind" Mr. Sands in terms of the effect the hunger strike was having.

A statement issued by the "H-Block Committee" — IRA inmates in the Maze prison who demand conditions that would give them the status of political prisoners — vowed more hunger strikes. Up to 100 IRA inmates were said to be ready to join the fast.

Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, Humphrey Atkins, said the government would not give in.

At Mr. Sands' home, his body lay on a bier draped with the green, white and orange flag of the Irish Republic, surrounded by an IRA honor guard. His coffin was later carried to the church in a procession.

Meanwhile, 11 Labor members of the 635-seat House of Commons broke with their party's support for Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to yield to the prisoners. They issued a statement, also signed by a Welsh nationalist member, that said Mr. Sands had died because of the Conservative government's "intransigence" over his demands.

Mr. Fitzsimmons succeeded James R. Hoffa as president of the largest U.S. labor union after Mr. Hoffa was jailed on charges of jury tampering.

The Teamsters secretary-treasurer, Ray Schoeppen, confirmed the death of Mr. Fitzsimmons in an announcement in the lobby of the union headquarters in Washington, a block from Capitol Hill.

(An obituary will appear in all editions of Friday's International Herald Tribune.)

control the surrounding mountains and the city.

The only possible solution to the crisis, Mr. Begin said, is for the Syrians to "simply go back to the status quo" before the deployment of the SAM-6 and SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles, and Israel will continue to fly over central Lebanon.

The missile batteries were deployed in the strategic Bekaa Valley last week after Israeli planes shot down two Syrian helicopters that had been used in attacks on Christian forces in the mountains.

"Such a possibility was never even mentioned ... no one has talked about it, no one thinks about it. Why do we have to cut down our activity? What are we doing in Lebanon? We fly over it. We must, in order to take photographs, for Lebanon is under Syrian Army occupation and harbors a terrorist organization which plots to murder Jews every day, every hour of the day," Mr. Begin declared in his annual Independence Day interview with Israeli radio.

Mr. Begin also continued his rhetorical attacks on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, which he began earlier this week after Mr. Schmidt, upon returning from Saudi Arabia, asserted that West Germany must recognize the Palestinians' moral claim to self-determination.

In a long, rambling attack with election campaign undertones, Mr. Begin said he had "never been so pleased" as when he learned of the controversy in Bonn over his accusation that Mr. Schmidt was "greedy" in his desire to sell arms to Saudi Arabia and obtain oil in return.

Calling Saudi Arabia "a walled country" whose leaders "still belong to the 16th century," Mr. Begin said that Mr. Schmidt had insulted Jews everywhere by saying that Saudi Arabia was an important ally of West Germany, while not mentioning the German people's moral obligation to the Jewish state.

Behind the prospective action, these sources say, is administration concern over Libya's military adventurism in Africa, its support for international terrorism and the possibility that diplomats here might try in some way to eliminate Libyan exiles living in the United States who are foes of Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

The sources said that no final decision had been made on whether to move against the Libyans, but that the situation had been under review for months and was at the stage where various recommendations were being considered about what action, if any, to take. These sources suggested that a decision was very near.

Last year, eight Libyan expatriates living in Britain, Italy and Greece were murdered, and in October a Libyan dissident student was shot and wounded in Colorado. In May, 1980, the British government expelled four Libyan representatives, and four others were expelled by the United States that month for their alleged participation in a campaign of intimidation against exiled opponents of Col. Qaddafi.

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According to law enforcement sources, the FBI has been told that it might be called in to assist in the possible expulsion.

Commission of Policy

Although there are reports that Col. Qaddafi is interested in improved relations with the United States, the Reagan administration has made the campaign against international terrorism a cornerstone of its foreign policy. It has been looking for ways to make its displeasure known to the Libyan leader since his Soviet-equipped forces intervened in Chad.

In an interview in March, Presi-

Libyan Aides in U.S.
May Face ExpulsionBy Michael Geler and Joe Pichirillo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government is considering rounding up and expelling Libyan diplomats in Washington, according to administration sources.

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In an interview in March, Presi-

dent Reagan mentioned Col. Qaddafi by name in conjunction with Communist-bloc nations attempting to promote terrorism in El Salvador.

Washington's stakes in such a move against the Libyans could be high, however, because the Libyans are the third largest supplier of oil to the United States, providing about 11 percent of U.S. consumption. The United States, in return, puts about \$12 billion a year into Col. Qaddafi's treasury.

Although the United States has not officially broken diplomatic relations with Libya, Washington has had no diplomatic representatives in that country since May of last year. The U.S. Embassy was sacked and burned in Tripoli in December, 1979, by mobs shouting their support for Iran in the hostage crisis.

People's Bureau

The Libyan diplomatic mission in the United States, as in many other countries, has been called a "people's bureau" since the embassy was taken over by Libyan students at Col. Qaddafi's instigation in September, 1979.

Ali Ahmed Houari, Libya's chief diplomat in Washington, said Tuesday he was unaware of any plans to close the embassy. "We're not anticipating anything, but if anything should happen, we would abide by it" and leave peacefully, he said. "If it were to happen — God forbid — we are not going to take it lightly."

Mr. Houari said Libya could deal with the severing of relations if it came to that, but he questioned whether it would serve either country. He added that "we are doing everything humanly possible to ensure better relations with the United States."

Moscow Is Cool
To U.S. Decision
On Missile Talks

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The United States may have pleased its Western allies by agreeing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the placing of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, but the reaction in Moscow was distinctly sour.

Tass said Wednesday that the U.S. decision, announced by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. at a Rome meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was only a "maneuver."

The United States was forced to give ground, Tass asserted, to try to allay growing protests in Western Europe against Washington's plans to deploy the new missiles.

It also said that Mr. Haig had "made the opening of these talks conditional on the Soviet Union's conduct." This, it said, was a "tactic" seeking to enable Washington to delay the actual start of negotiations with "all sorts of preliminary conditions" while "continuing to implement its military plans in Western Europe."

Mr. Haig, in his announcement Monday, did not lay down any preconditions for talks with Moscow, but he made it clear that the missile issue and all other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations were dependent on Soviet behavior around the world. Specifically, he said Soviet intervention in Poland would "involve very important consequences for arms-control discussions."

Sihanouk Letter

REKING (AP) — Prince Sihanouk said Wednesday that he would join a united front with the Khmer Rouge "solely in the hope of one day receiving from China and the United States some aid for, the united Sihanoukist forces."

In a letter to The Associated Press in Peking, Prince Sihanouk said China is supporting the Khmer Rouge and the anti-Communist forces of Son San.

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Japanese Survivors Lash Out At U.S. Report on Ship Sinking

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The U.S. nuclear submarine George Washington made no serious attempt to check the damage it had inflicted on a Japanese freighter in a crash in the sea off Japan on April 9, survivors of the accident, their lawyers and a naval expert said here Wednesday. The ship, the Nissho Maru, a sank with the loss of two lives.

The statements were a reaction to a preliminary report in a U.S. Navy investigation, which said "no one realized that the Nissho Maru was seriously damaged or had sunk until the survivors were picked up" by a Japanese destroyer 18 hours later. The report was handed to the Japanese foreign minister in New York on Tuesday.

Yoshio Kuroawa, 42, first engineer of the freighter and one of 13 survivors, declared that the Navy statement made a mockery of the facts as known to the survivors. He demanded that Premier Zenko Suzuki, who meets President Reagan this week, raise the issue at the meeting and give the survivors' version.

[The Associated Press, reporting from Washington, quoted the Pentagon as saying that the submarine's sonar detected the freighter "A Vast Gap"]

[The Navy said the submarine's deck officer, Lt. R.D. Hampton, and its skipper, Cmdr. Robert D. Woehl, had been "temporarily reassigned" pending possible action following receipt of the 7th Fleet commander's formal report.]

Shunichi Tagawa, a lawyer for the 13 surviving crewmen, said: "There is a vast gap between the testimony of the survivors and the Navy's preliminary report. I can hardly believe what the submarine skipper says, according to this reporter."

"The report is not convincing," said Motoyoshi Hori, a retired Japanese naval officer who is a submarine specialist. "The report is particularly unpersuasive on the failure to rescue the survivors."

Tatsuo Soma, another lawyer for the 13 crewmen, said: "The unanimous testimony of the survivors is that the submarine surfaced 30 to 100 meters from the sinking Nissho Maru as it was hoisting a distress flag. I sincerely hope the U.S. Navy would announce a final report based on this truth."

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, to whom the report was given by U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield, declined to comment.

"Safer When Submerged"

Mr. Hori said 3,000 men from the paramilitary border security force and 5,000 members of the national police reserve had moved into Nalanda. Regular patrols set up camps along the perimeter of the district to prevent the violence from spreading and to keep out political troublemakers, who have capitalized on religious violence in the past.

Police have arrested 287 persons for violating an indefinite curfew. The Bihar state home commissioner, R.N. Dash, said police had seized 160 bombs and 1½ tons of ammunition in the last two days, the news agency said.

Liquor Store Brawl

The agency said state Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra ordered more units of paramilitary troops into Nalanda district, where the worst religious violence in nine

months broke out last week after a liquor store brawl.

He also threatened to impose a tax of \$3,000 to \$12,000 on any village or town where new violence breaks out.

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"Safer When Submerged"

Mr. Hori said that after the crash, which caused the 2,350-ton freighter to sink in 15 minutes about 1,000 yards from the point of impact, the submarine's skipper should have approached close enough to inspect the damage. "It is very suspicious that he submerged almost at once," Mr. Hori said. "It is just common sense and normal seamanship to stay on the surface and check the damage."

The preliminary U.S. Navy report, signed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, said the submarine's skipper ordered his vessel to submerge "because under the existing adverse weather conditions" it was "safer when submerged."

But Mr. Hori said: "The waves were about a meter high. What is this about a 6,000-ton nuclear-powered submarine needing to submerge for safety? The whole thing is absurd."

The Navy report also said that "in the three to five minutes before Nissho Maru went out of sight in the deteriorating visibility at a distance of about 1,250 yards," the submarine skipper "did not note any signs that the ship was in distress."

The U.S. government has offered full compensation for loss of the ship, its cargo of 1,200 tons of cotton and the deaths of Capt. Taizo Noguchi, 51, and a crewman.

(Continued from Page 1)

whoever, only to sell weapons to the Arabs and buy oil from them ... He's ready to sell every kind of weapon, including the most lethal, to Iraq and Libya," Mr. Begin said, referring to the French president.

Soviet Aide in Syria

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — George Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived here Wednesday for a three-day official visit amid moves to defuse Israeli-Syrian tension over Lebanon.

Mr. Habib was also expected to start a trip to the region soon in what the White House said was an attempt to avert conflict between Israel and Syria.

Shortly before the Soviet minister arrived, Damascus radio re-

ported that Syrian mechanized forces had carried out tactical exercises with live ammunition.

The aim was to achieve a high degree of battle preparedness, a senior officer was quoted as saying.

A cease-fire was still holding in Beirut and central Lebanon on Wednesday, but artillery exchanges were reported in the south of the country bordering Israel.

Bonn Responds

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany told the ambassador from Israel, Yohanan Meroz, on Wednesday that it rejected the vehemence of the White House's statement.

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Senate Foreign Relations Panel in Disarray

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the historically prestigious panel controlled by Republicans for the first time in more than two decades, has been afflicted with ideological divisions, legislative disarray and political maneuvering.

There have been recent signs that Sen. Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the committee, has been prodded into playing a more decisive role.

Last week, Sen. Percy, in a sharp rebuke to his Republican colleague, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, forced a vote on State Department nominations. The action, which won praise from colleagues, resulted in the quick approval of 11 nominations.

The committee's problems are partly rooted in the Senate's rapid turnover. The Foreign Relations Committee once had members who by virtue of seniority were considered statesmen, but it is now composed mostly of junior members with less of the prestige and sense of continuity of their predecessors. The committee also used to be celebrated for its bipartisanship — an objective that Sen. Percy still espouses — but it has become increasingly partisan, as has its staff, which has grown in size but not in unity.

Personally Isolated

Despite these factors, the committee's role in shaping foreign policy will undoubtedly be greatly affected, if not determined, by Sen. Percy's legislative skills and political sensitivities, according to Senate aides. Many have found that he has yet to establish his pre-eminence.

"Percy is personally isolated," a White House aide said. "Most of his old friends in the Senate have died off or been defeated. I don't envy his position."

His isolation is compounded, Senate aides say, by the reluctance of the Republican leadership to support him in battles with Sen. Helms, and by White House ambivalence toward the 53-year-old chairman, whom some consider to be both out of touch with the Republican mainstream and personally stuffy.

"The White House doesn't really know, or hasn't decided, whom it

is in an act that many considered courageous, Judge Jimenez, after taking depositions from the state prosecutor, Mr. Sol Meza and his lawyers, ordered Mr. Sol Meza held indefinitely on charges of conspiracy to murder. Such is the nature of the system of justice here that the judge then sent the case back to the state prosecutor's office to determine whether there was sufficient evidence against Mr. Sol Meza to order a trial.

The most important factor was the bill to which the amendment was attached, which is the administration's major piece of housing legislation this year. It includes almost all of what President Reagan asked for, including a cut in spending from \$30 billion to \$17 billion.

The amendment is designed to cut off most federal funds for a new housing subsidy program to cities that either apply rent control to new housing or keep it on old units as they become occupied by new tenants.

The church favors and stimulates Communism," said Mario Sandoval Alarcon, the leading candidate to succeed President Lucas Garcia in the elections scheduled for next year. And a statement from an association of large farming interests read: "The church in Guatemala is helping Marxists to destroy Christian civilization at its base and to erect in its place a dictatorship of the proletariat."

Bishop Gerardi's cathedral, a weathered yellow building with two bell towers, is open, but no one sits inside the dark nave ex-

cept small clutches of parishioners crouching before votive candles. Soldiers have taken up positions around the square outside.

Senate Resolution

The Finance Committee was following the dictates of the Senate, which last month passed a resolution that called for reconciliation requiring Senate committees to change laws to save a total of \$36.9 billion. That figure will not become final until the House completes its work and both chambers agree on a definite budget, but the Reagan proposal that is likely to pass the House comes very close to the Senate figures.

The Finance Committee bill closely follows recommendations of the Reagan administration, some of which were made public on Monday, but makes a few significant changes. In particular, the committee bill preserves a separate program for maternal and child health care, and it puts greater emphasis on programs for adoption assistance and foster care than the administration wanted.

The debate Tuesday also marked the opening skirmish in a battle that will determine the structure of billions of dollars worth of social service programs.

The White House wants to lump 40 of these categorical programs, which spend money on the federal level for specific needs, and put them into four large block grants covering health, social services and emergency assistance. Within those categories, states and localities would be free to spend the money as they wish. Liberals feel this approach amounts to a philosophical attack on the heart of the anti-poverty effort developed over recent decades.

The vast and complicated legislation adopted Tuesday would also make the following changes in existing law:

• Eliminate Social Security payments for college students, and end the minimum payment for all recipients, regardless of their past

others oppose has been far longer, others concede.

Sen. Percy argues that he has only exercised senatorial courtesy in honoring requests from committee members for more time to study the nominations, such as that of Chester A. Crocker to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs — whom Sen. Helms opposed — and James Malone to be assistant secretary of state for oceans, environmental and scientific affairs, whom several Senate Democrats oppose.

This is no longer an era in which old-time chairman can railroad nominations and initiatives through committees," remarked Scott Cohen, a longtime foreign policy adviser to Sen. Percy. "Besides, it's not his style."

Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking Democrat on the panel, called the fuss over the nominations "overblown" and defended Sen. Percy as an "excellent, very capable chairman."

As the delay on the nominations grew, committee Democrats began holding weekly meetings to discuss the problem. Two weeks ago they sent Sen. Pell, who shares Sen. Percy's obvious distaste for confrontation, to inform the chairman that if a vote were forced on the nominations they would support him.

"It is somewhat ironic that Democrats had to help guide through the committee the Republican administration's nominees," said Sen. Alan Cranston, the California senator who is the Democratic whip and a committee member.



Sen. Charles H. Percy

Weinberger Stresses Need for More Mobile Military

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has asserted that "if we value our freedom, we must be able to defend ourselves in wars of any size and shape and in any region where we have vital interests."

Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday that our global interests and commitments dictate that our armed forces acquire greater range, mobility, and survivability, "which means developing urgently a better ability to respond to crises far from our shores, and to stay there as long as necessary."

He said that the United States would continue to strengthen its nuclear deterrent and would maintain commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But the focus of his speech was on building

conventional forces capable of a flexible response to Soviet and other threats.

His remarks, made in a speech to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in Chicago, were a public exposition of the military strategy that Mr. Weinberger and his senior associates at the Pentagon have been discussing in recent weeks.

New Strategy

Their first move was to submit to Congress amendments to the 1981 and 1982 military budgets. That done, they have turned their attention to developing a military strategy intended to guide the assembling of the 1983 military budget.

The new strategy, according to senior planning officials in the Defense Department, is intended to justify and govern military pro-

grams, the size and deployment of the armed forces, and the kinds and amounts of weapons, equipment and supplies to be procured.

In explaining the plan, he said that "more and more it is apparent that we cannot and indeed should not rely exclusively on strategic forces and that we will need a strong conventional capacity to counter conventional strength that may be deployed against us."

"We have to be prepared to launch counteroffensives in other regions and to exploit the aggressor's weaknesses wherever we might find them," Mr. Weinberger said. "It is in this context that our need for naval superiority acquires special dimension." The Reagan administration plans to increase the size of the U.S. Navy fleet from 450 ships to 600 or more.

Mr. Weinberger reiterated the administration's insistence on accomplished fact."

Mr. Weinberger also asserted in his speech that new Soviet naval and airborne forces "do not merely give an unpreceded reach to Soviet military ventures into regions of greatest importance to us, but they are also inherently capable of swift execution ... Hence, we have to be able to move our forces quickly."

Similarly, he said, military assistance to countries such as Turkey, Egypt, Sudan and Israel is intended to foster a stronger United States military presence in vital areas to meet potential aggression before it can become an accomplished fact."

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A Third Force in Cambodia?

It's not difficult to understand Son San's appeal. For a start, he is neither the murderous Pol Pot nor the Soviet puppet Heng Samrin. It was agonizing at the United Nations last fall to watch the United States, the ASEAN countries, the Western Europeans and even the Chinese, casting about for a way to avoid supporting Pol Pot for Cambodia's General Assembly seat so that neither he nor Heng Samrin would get it. But they found no acceptable alternative. That wily, quintessential survivor, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was not ready yet. He may be soon, but he won't say when. So now that Son San, a reasonable middle-roader, has appeared as a possible third force in Cambodia, is it any wonder that the world's loosely knit anti-Soviet alliance is rallying around him?

Son San has impressive personal qualifications. He is intelligent, well-educated, experienced in politics, economics and foreign affairs, and he has been an outspoken critic of both the Communists and the military leaders who governed Cambodia before the Khmer Rouge takeover. But he speaks only for a small minority of Cambodia's population, now estimated at somewhere around 6 million after the ravages of war and Pol Pot's massacres. He commands no more than 5,000 troops compared to 30,000 who are loyal to Pol Pot and 200,000 Vietnamese in Cambodia. He has no political base to speak of, his relations with Sihanouk are strained and he would seem to have little hope of accomplishing anything except in some sort of coalition with Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. Yet, according to a recent State Department report, he is all there is.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Sinai Peace Force

It is odd that so little attention has been paid to the administration plan to put 1,000 or more U.S. combat soldiers into the international peacekeeping force that is due to be placed in Egypt's Sinai desert when Israeli forces complete their evacuation next April. This is very different from the civilian observer group that has watched over the Egyptian-Israeli truce line in the Sinai since the mid-1970s — a group set up on the expectation that, if trouble started, it would quickly move out of the way. By contrast, the new force would presumably be in the middle of things. It would have to be, to fill its intended deterrent role as a plate-glass window, that one or the other side would have to break to go to war.

But there is a more important difference between the observer group and the proposed peacekeeping force, and this is the factor that makes it not only necessary but also safe, as these things go, for the United States and the few other likely participating nations to send troops to the Sinai. The observer group was set out between two nations that still formally at war, while the peacekeeping force will be put down between two nations that are formally at peace and that are working in many ways to convert this formality into a living, permanent, irreversible reality.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New Style in Banking

Banking and the U.S. financial system are now changing with a speed not foreseen by Congress when it rewrote the basic law last year. The emerging pattern is merger, bridging the traditional divisions in financial services. It's raising unexpected questions for bank regulators. For the people who guide the monetary policy of the United States, the questions are even sharper. Conventional monetary policy assumes that only banks can create money. But currently that assumption only starts a debate over what you mean by banks, and what you mean by money.

Congress thought it was taking a rather daring step when it voted a year ago to phase out the interest rate restrictions on banks, and to authorize the accounts that automatically transfer money from savings to checking. But those are very modest innovations compared with the transformation that's now under way. The driving force is, of course, the high and volatile interest rates that press not only large businesses but also private savers and investors to keep their money moving smartly.

The largest insurance company in the United States, Prudential, has just merged with a securities broker, the Bache Group. American Express is talking about a merger with another broker, Shearson Loeb Rhoades. The money market funds have been growing phenomenally, and some are run by brokers who offer investment in other kinds of securities as well. And some take the next step of letting you write checks on your account, which may be a variety of money market shares, stocks and bonds. The credit card provides an instant checking account that creates negative deposits. Now one of the credit cards, Visa, proposes — if the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 7, 1906

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt has come strongly to the front in the last few days by his Standard Oil message as the champion of the people and enemy of the "octopus." Once more the "hunting of the shark" is in full cry. The public has forgotten the ill-starred Beef Trust prosecution. It overlooks the compromise that the president finally made with party leaders in the Senate on the Hepburn Bill amendments and it is oblivious of the fact that the president has yet to win his first substantial victory in the 59th Congress. The public is looking only at the flourishing of the big stick above the head of John D. Rockefeller and the railroad presidents who gave him rebates.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1931

BERLIN — Prof. Albert Einstein, the author of the theory of relativity, as one of the founders of the German League for the Rights of Man, together with the novelist, Heinrich Mann, has sent a letter to the league's international headquarters in Paris, protesting against an alleged reign of terror in Croatia. The letter is based on the murder of Prof. Milan Sufflay in Zagreb on Feb. 18. Prof. Einstein charges that though the name of Prof. Sufflay's assassin is widely known as a member of the so-called Young Yugoslav organization, he has not been arrested and is still free. He concludes: "The use of murder unscrupulously to achieve political ends must not be allowed!"



'It's Nothing Personal — We Treat This Guy the Same Way.'

Japan Speaks Up

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — After a long wrangle with Japan, the United States has once again obtained a trivial concession on a domestic sore point — auto exports. The Japanese have once again come away uncommitted on a major international issue — security in the Pacific.

But to that familiar imbalance, there is now added a new and disquieting feature. On the eve of a state visit, Premier Zenko Suzuki has raised Japan's voice against the United States in a tone of unmistakable irritation.

Achieving a fair balance between this country and the Land of the Rising Sun, to be sure, is intrinsically hard. The United States emerged from World War II as the only power in the Pacific by wiping out Japan with atomic weapons. The Japanese recovered by organizing their economy for international competition, particularly in the United States, which retained a relatively disorganized economy.

The auto agreement was announced in Tokyo on May 1, with a U.S. official, Special Trade Representative William Brock, standing by as witness to the fact that a formal deal had been done. Japan gave far less than the United States had asked. The accord stipulates a reduction to 1.68 million autos during the first year; a lesser reduction the second year; and a wait-and-see position for the third year.

Economic disorganization repeatedly led U.S. officials negotiating with Japan to emphasize symptomatic aches and pains as distinct from underlying disease. For most of the 1960s and 1970s, the United States concentrated on such matters as limiting Japanese textile exports and promoting the sale of U.S. planes to Nippon Airways.

In the last years of the last decade, events created an opening for a better balance. A surge of Soviet air and naval strength in the Pacific aroused apprehension in Japan. U.S. power was drawn away from the Pacific toward the Gulf. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Japan responded to U.S. pleas for sanctions by curbing trade with the Soviet Union far more than other allies.

The Reagan administration seemed ideally placed to continue the favorable trend. As a free enterprise enthusiast, the president promised to keep hands off competitive trading patterns. He and his advisers emphasized instead the importance of stronger efforts by the United States and its allies against the Soviet Union.

The last question is relevant in light of the recent alteration of forces in the Communist camp, and how they are going to be affected by Mr. Reagan's generous gesture. However weakened by his wound, he should remember that his decision might be interpreted by Moscow without relation to his original intentions, but in connection to Moscow's needs and priorities.

It is impossible not to connect two seemingly distant events — the lifting of the embargo on agricultural products to the Soviet Union by President Reagan and the recent agreement to register the farmers unions by the Polish Communist government, the latter in an article by Leopold Unger (IHT, April 25-26).

We all may agree that President Carter's embargo was a very limited success, and that it was a mere token protest of U.S. morally-minded politicians after the brutal Soviet aggression on Afghanistan. The bare fact remains that the Communist countries cannot feed themselves, while we have an abundance of food. And this imposes several questions, which affect all of us, whether we like it or not:

1. Is it moral to use food as a

anybody I know, so clear a negative statement about the United States from a Japanese premier in the postwar era. While some factual and personal factors may be involved, Mr. Suzuki is also saying that Japan is fed up with paying penalties for doing things well.

Taking Umbrage

The Japanese are not attractive when they raise their collective voice, and it is easy enough to take umbrage. But Mr. Suzuki's remarks might better be received as a useful reminder. They are a reminder that the Reagan administration has not yet developed a systematic White House operation for managing the interplay among campaign promises, economic interests and foreign policy.

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Letter From Wellington

Search for End Of the Rainbow

By James Reston

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — After 40 years in Washington, it is said that a man either goes crazy or goes fishing, and in the spring, an old man's fancy turns to fish. But where to go? Where is that rainbow trout at the end of the rainbow?

The answer is simple: It's at the end of the line here in New Zealand — as far from Washington as the civilized world runs, as close to the Antarctic as possible, as different as everything should be on a

I have caught catfish in the pits of Ohio, "sunfish" in Run in Virginia; bluefish in Mansfield in Massachusetts; even salmon in Canada, but matches the struggle shimmering, leaping rainbow almost as exciting — but as kissing your first girl, to the mathematical facts particular special rainbow, you might say, slightly than the boat.

New Zealand is reason many other ways. It is not true. It keeps its promises, million people and 70 sheep. The latter must eat weeds and stones, for the side looks like one vast golf course, and even the sky is different — dark blue velvet with stars of the Southern Cross — and the fish love hooks.

The contrast with Washington is startling. Even the names of politicians are comfortable prime minister is the Right Rev. R.D. Muldoon, and the minister of foreign affairs is a giant called Brian Edward T and there are as U.S. speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill covered on a recent trip conflicts between the executive and legislative branches, Muldoon is not only prime minister but minister of finance, minister in charge of the legislative department, minister of security and minister of environment.

So the thing to do in this predicament, as a consolation prize for your wife, is to gather daisies and lupins that carpet the lovely fields and take a plane from Dunedin, the Scots' last refuge, to the glacial lakes in the North Island around Rotorua and Taupo.

Here there must be the best trout "fishing hole" in the world. Brown trout were brought from Britain via Tasmania, Australia, to New Zealand in 1869. Rainbow trout from the Russian River in California were hatched in these lakes in 1877, and have been multiplying under strict government control ever since. Catching them is the catch — here explained.

First, you get up before dawn in a fishing lodge close to Taupo Lake and take a seaplane at first light along the long stretch of water to the mouth of the rivers where the rainbow feed — there are no roads into this silent watery expanse.

There you are met by a gillie in an anchored boat who casts a sinking wet fly into the sloping depths from the river mouth to the bottom of the lake, and instructs you how to draw the line ever so gently, finger by finger toward the boat. In no less than three hours, cajoled by the scenery and a good breakfast, no doubt in obedience to the government's propaganda, you are yanked alive by a sudden summons from downstairs and the fun begins.

Next time on your vacation, allow it to be held in the rain, holding the raincoat and umbrella, the having strong way home.

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SINNESS NEWS BRIEFS

Seeks Hudson's Bay With Conoco Bid

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Dome Petroleum, a major Canadian oil and gas, is seeking to acquire 14 million shares, or 13 percent, of the U.S. oil company, for about \$90 million. However, Dome does not want to take over the Stamford, Conn.-based company.

Announced late Tuesday that its \$65-a-share offer is aimed at "to negotiate with Conoco to exchange a portion of the terms of the offer for all of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. Ltd. by Conoco." Conoco holds about 53 percent of the outstanding shares of Hudson's Bay. Conoco common closed Tuesday

said in a statement Wednesday it had not received a copy of the offer for a minority interest in Conoco. The offer was made by an agreement or understandings relating to the sale of its interest in Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. Ltd. Dome also said it might purchase up to 22 million shares, or 20 percent, of Conoco, and it wants to return Hudson's Bay, a leading Canadian producer of oil, natural gas and gas liquids, to Canadian ownership. The offer "is consistent with the aims of the national energy announced in October 1980 by the government of Canada."

Day Make Video Recorders in Europe

Reuters

JVC, one of Japan's leading electronics companies, said it is studying the possibility of manufacturing video cassette in Europe to forestall complaints over Japanese domination of

and it has been supplying video recorders to Thorn EMI of London, Brandt of France and AEG Telefunken of West Germany. It is to be sold under their own brand names. It said it was with those firms to produce the machines in Europe, but it ports that agreement had been reached.

of Japanese video recorders more than doubled in 1980 to 1.31 million going to the EEC, according to the Electronics Association.

U.S. Automakers Increase Share of U.S. Auto Market

The Associated Press

DETROIT — U.S. automakers lost ground to imports again last month, sales of domestic makes fell 1.3 percent from April 1980 and increased their share of the U.S. market to 28.7 percent.

Major U.S. automakers reported Tuesday they sold 533,724 for the month, compared with 540,680 in April 1980. Sales gains of 10.7 percent decline by General Motors, American Motors 3.6 percent drop, while Volkswagen of America said its sales

ers sold 215,309 cars, up 6.6 percent from 201,930 last year. Last import share ever was 29.4 percent in July 1980.

to Offer Stock, Postpones Debt Sale

Reuters

STANFORD, Mass. — Digital Equipment Corp. said Wednesday that it had postponed plans to offer a proposed offering of 2.5 million common shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

same time, the computer company said it had postponed plans as \$200 million principal amount of senior debt because it conditions. After the announcement, Standard & Poor's raised

on Digital's 9 percent debt due 2000 to AAA from AA.

lock offering, which is expected to be made in mid-May, will be by a group led by Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. Digital's credit will be used to finance capital spending and for dividends receivable.

World Grain Levels Head for 20-Year Low

By Robert Prinsley

AP-Doyle Jones

NEW YORK — Now that the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union has ended, the Russians are buying grain wherever. But finding sizable will not be easy with supplies headed for a level in more than 20

ries are low for several The embargo, which suffered "leaks" through Rotterdam's major ports, has to be shipped to wheat, other grains. Drought cut yields substantially last bad weather hurt crops and Australia.

Soviet demand for grain has remained high two consecutive years of relief from the

U.S. drought will help reduce world grain supplies to an expected 13.6 million metric tons by the time

13% Soviet Increase

The Agriculture Department expects the Russians to import a record 35 million metric tons of grain in the current crop year, a 13-percent increase from the prior year and about twice the level in each of the three years before that. Moscow is determined to expand meat production, so imports of corn and other cattle feed are likely to remain particularly high.

Russian buying and the U.S. drought will help reduce world grain supplies to an expected 13.6 million metric tons by the time

13% Soviet Increase

With the resumption of U.S. grain trade with Russia, the low level of supplies makes crop watchers show "more than usual sensitivity to the weather," says Walter Greenspan, an oilseed economist at Shearson Loeb Rhoades.

With planting time here or nearly here, meteorologists say there is cause for concern in the Soviet Union, where it has been too cold, and in Canada and Australia, where it has been too dry. Recent rains have improved the U.S. outlook, and conditions in Europe point to good crops.

Russian buying and the U.S. drought will help reduce world grain supplies to an expected 13.6 million metric tons by the time

13% Soviet Increase

U.S. merchandise trade, figured on a "balance of payments basis," showed a deficit of \$3.7 billion in the first three months, compared with a revised \$6 billion in the final quarter of 1980, the report said. The fourth-quarter deficit was originally reported as \$5.5 billion.

Other, more widely quoted merchandise trade figures, released by the department last week, showed a \$7.2 billion deficit in the first quarter.

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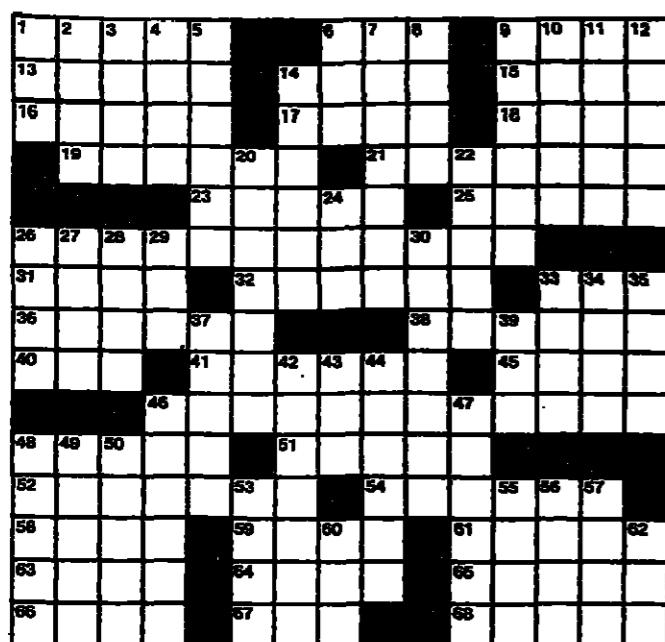
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CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

1 Line of cliffs
6 Greek letter
9 Nitwits
13 Goof
14 Terrible czar
15 Late queen of Jordan
16 Division of a poem
17 Heaviest U.S. President
18 Depend
19 Opulence
21 Haberdasher's display
23 Angry
25 Pop song lead-in
26 Heady
31 What to show an unwanted visitor
32 Hat made from jipijapa leaves
33 Id's cousin
36 Songlike
38 Elementary textbook
40 Pharmacist's word for salt
41 Delight
45 Actress
Lollobrigida
46 Headwaiter

DOWN

1 Dry, as wine
2 Bird's crop
3 "Abel" composer
4 Roster
5 Verbose
6 Stove heroine
7 Fine, rather stiff fabric
8 Pay up

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DAY SPARS PRIDE
ETE CAVE BICER
OPTICAL ILLUSION
PLURAL DIODE
EON DAW VIE ELL
DYE SWIMPS OVEN
STATE WREAK
BLEIGHT OF HAND
STOIC AVAIL
HOAH ASBESTY PBS
OWA HABITAT RAY
TUDIC ASHORE
PRETENDIGITATION
HORSE STALHEDE
BERRY DEEDS ANY

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
ALGARVE	75	55	Fair	LOS ANGELES	75	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	75	55	Overcast	MADRID	75	55	Fair
AMKARA	45	35	Overcast	MANILA	75	55	Fair
ATHENS	65	45	Fair	MEXICO CITY	75	55	Fair
AUCKLAND	65	45	Fair	MIAMI	75	55	Fair
BANGKOK	75	55	Fair	MONTREAL	75	55	Fair
BEIRUT	65	45	Fair	MOSCOW	75	55	Fair
BELGRADE	55	45	Fair	MURKIN	75	55	Fair
BIGELOWS	55	45	Fair	MASSAU	75	55	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	75	55	Overcast	NEW DELHI	75	55	Overcast
BUDAPEST	55	45	Fair	NEW YORK	75	55	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	75	55	Fair	OSLO	75	55	Fair
CAIRO	75	55	Fair	PARIS	75	55	Fair
CASABLANCA	75	55	Fair	PEKING	75	55	Fair
CHICAGO	75	55	Fair	PRAGUE	75	55	Fair
COPENHAGEN	75	55	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	75	55	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	75	55	Fair	SAO PAULO	75	55	Fair
DUBLIN	75	55	Overcast	SEUL	75	55	Fair
EDINBURGH	75	55	Overcast	SINGAPORE	75	55	Fair
EL PASO	75	55	Fair	STOCKHOLM	75	55	Fair
FRANKFURT	75	55	Fair	TAIPEI	75	55	Fair
GENEVA	75	55	Fair	TIRAN	75	55	Fair
HELSINKI	75	55	Fair	TEL AVIV	75	55	Fair
HLC. MUNIC. CITY	75	55	Fair	TOKYO	75	55	Fair
HONG KONG	75	55	Fair	VIENNA	75	55	Fair
HOUSTON	75	55	Fair	WASHINGTON	75	55	Fair
ISTANBUL	75	55	Fair	ZURICH	75	55	Fair
JAKARTA	75	55	Fair		75	55	Overcast
JERUSALEM	75	55	Fair		75	55	Overcast
JOHANNESBURG	75	55	Fair		75	55	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	75	55	Overcast		75	55	Overcast
LIMA	75	55	Fair		75	55	Overcast
LISBON	75	55	Overcast		75	55	Overcast
LONDON	75	55	Fair		75	55	Overcast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 4490 KHz and 4204 Medium Wave, 5.975, 4.650, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz; 251 (medium wave), 579 (medium wave), 55.307 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Africa: 14130 KHz and 21200 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 15.420, 12.695, 11.620, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.020 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 42 and 47 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.570, 11.290, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.440, 17.285, 11.620, 9.580, 7.120 and 4.020 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Africa East: 1322 KHz and 22790 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.370, 11.700, 9.410, 7.140 and 4.120 and 3.590 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 14130 KHz and 21200 Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.590, 17.270, 15.370, 11.700, 9.410, 7.140 and 4.115 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 meter bands.

West and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.850, 9.570, 6.175 and 2.915 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 58.000 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 20 minutes after the hour during service periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

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South Africa: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Africa East: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Africa South: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Africa West: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Asia: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Australia: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

New Zealand: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

South America: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

Central America: KHz: 15.345, 7.285, 4.610, 5.955, 2.980, 1.197, 7.972, 11.240, 9.410, 9.730, 12.895 and 15.070 KHz in the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 meter bands.

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Celtic Ball Control Beats Rockets, 98-95

By Mike Litwin
Los Angeles Times Service

BOSTON — You cannot hold the ball in the National Basketball Association for more than 24 seconds. That applies to all teams, even the Celtics.

So you might wonder how it was that the Celtics had the ball and a one-point lead over Houston with 1:29 to play and did not surrender it until Larry Bird had grabbed his final rebound and scored his final basket and the Celtics had a three-point lead — with 19 seconds remaining.

The Celtics, who never really played what you could call good basketball, but they did break down Houston. They climbed over and around the Rockets to clobber them on the offensive boards — grabbing 13 offensive rebounds in the fourth quarter alone and beating them, 98-95, in Game 1 of the NBA championship series.

The Celtics let go of the ball momentarily five times in that 70-second stretch. But four times they got it right back off the glass. On the fifth, Bird, who had 21 rebounds to go with 18 points and nine assists, grabbed his own missed shot and flipped in a reverse lay-up to set the final score.

Rudy Tomjanovich, who had not played all game, failed on a three-point attempt for Houston with eight seconds to play.

not fold altogether. Tom Henderson hit two jumpers against Boston's packed-in defense, and the Rockets were down by a point, 96-95, and still alive.

Tiny Archibald drove the lane and tossed up a shot that died on the front of the rim. It rolled past all the big men and back into the hands of Celtic guard Chris Ford. Robert Parish took the next Celtic shot; it missed, and Malone, who had 15 rebounds but only two in the fourth quarter, had the ball but let it slip away. There to control it was the Ford.

Winner

By this time, the Rockets were unhappy. Again Parish got the ball inside and again he missed. Bird got the rebound, but he was too low and his shot jammed against the rim. He got his own rebound — the Celtics' 25th offensive board of the night — and put in his nice little left-hander with 19 seconds to play.

"I knew there wasn't much time left," Bird said. "But I wasn't going to take the ball back out. When I'm in that close, I'm going to get the two points. A three-point lead is better than one."

Bird's baseline jumper put the Celts ahead, and his courtlong pass to Cedric Maxwell accounted for the final two points in the eight-point run. But unlike the 76ers before them, the Rockets did not fold altogether. Tom Henderson hit two jumpers against Boston's packed-in defense, and the Rockets were down by a point, 96-95, and still alive.

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Bird said he was lucky, in the right place at the right time. He said the same for the Celts.

"Someone's always looking out

for us," he said. "You can say we were flat because of the Philly series. But we did the same thing (falling behind) against the 76ers. I can't explain it. We never got the offense going. We won it with defense and with rebounding."

And with another great fourth quarter, in which they outscored the Rockets, 22-14, and outrebounded them, 19-9.

According to Houston coach Del Harris, the Celts scored 36 points as a result of offensive rebounds. "The first thing I told them when I found out we were playing Boston was to write one thing across their brains: 'Block them,'" Harris said. "That's how they beat Philadelphia. That's how they beat us."

Paulitz could not explain what happened. "We had our right people out there," he said. "We were bouncing up and down just like they were, trying just as hard. There were eight pairs of hands slapping for the ball, but they got the bounces. Maybe they made the ball bounce their way. I don't know."

The Rockets, who began their possession by bearing the Lakers, had won the first game in each of their playoff series. Before the game, Harris said, "This is the perfect opportunity for us." And when they jumped to a 22-8 lead

they held that lead until the fourth quarter, he seemed to be right.

The Celts seemed to still be celebrating their win over the 76ers. Paulitz got 10 points in the first quarter, beating Larry Bird; Robert Reid got 13 of his game-high 27 points in the period. The Rockets had a 10-point lead in the third quarter, but the Celts are used to being behind.

"If we played that way in Houston," Bird said, "we would have gotten blown out."

"We never could have done that against Philadelphia," Bird said of the Celts' control of the boards. "They would have knocked a few guys down before we could get three or four rebounds in a row."

They Ain't Philly

But Houston is not Philadelphia. The Rockets are vulnerable on the offensive boards and in a few other places. That's how they lost 42 regular-season games.

They are especially vulnerable when Malone plays as if he never wants to see the promised land. The Celts played him pretty much straight up, and they were shooting the ball.

The Celts have held opponents to fewer than 100 points 29 times this season — winning all of those games. The streak includes and five playoff games, including their last three.

"In the last two minutes," said Houston's Reid, "you could have gotten a ladder, jumped on a guy's neck and hog-tied him and they wouldn't have called a foul. They did it and we didn't."

"People have the idea we came here thinking, 'Gee, aren't we lucky to be here?'" said guard Mike Dunleavy. "We didn't come here feeling that way at all. We came here to win a championship."

"We're dog-fighters, and given a fair shot, we can beat Boston," contended Calvin Murphy. "We let it get away. A lot of that was our fault — the guards' fault," he added. "It's up to us to work it inside to [Malone]."

"He did not play very well, but you did not see the real Moses Malone," said Coach Del Harris. "If you all think you've got Malone figured out, be careful."

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Art Buchwald

Japanese Know-How

WASHINGTON — It seems like only yesterday that we signed a peace treaty with the Japanese aboard the battleship Missouri, and told them they would never be allowed to make arms again.

"What should we do instead?" a defeated Japanese admiral asked.

"Why don't you make automobiles?" one of Gen. MacArthur's advisers suggested.

"Ah so. But Americans make automobiles. How can a poor defeated country like Japan hope to compete with your wonderful cars?"

"Well, of course you can't compete in the United States because Americans would never buy a Japanese automobile after what you did to Pearl Harbor. But perhaps you could make something that could be sold in Southeast Asia and other markets where people don't care about quality."

"Ah so. How do you build an automobile?"

"It sounds hard, but I'm sure you people can get the hang of it. Here's a book with the instructions. You see, you put the engine up here and then seats here, and wrap a body around it, paint it a nice color, and you have yourself a car."

The ex-admiral bowed. "Forgive us for this unworthy thing we call an automobile, but we do not have much to work with."

The admiral slapped the ex-admiral on the back. "Don't apologize. You did right well with what you had available. I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll bring some of our boys over from Detroit, and they'll give you a list of things you'll need to build a decent vehicle. We'll also send over some of your designers and engineers to the U.S. so they can get the hang of American know-how."



Buchwald

"Ah so? You would do that for a poor little struggling Japanese automobile company?"

"Why not? It isn't as if you're ever going to be able to sell any of those rickshaws in the States."

Several years later, the MacArthur aide, who was now working for a large New York bank, bumped into the ex-admiral in the Waldorf-Astoria. "What have you to New York?" he asked jovially.

"I am arranging dealerships all over America for our 4-cylinder Kamikaze 3x2. It gets 24 miles to the gallon and has front-wheel drive, disc brakes, and a rear defrosting window. Here is a photo of it."

The American looked at it and shook his head. "You're wasting your time, admiral. Americans will never buy a small car, particularly one with front-wheel drive."

"Ah so, but I only hope to take one percent of the market among the teen-agers and college students."

"It won't work. We have a love affair in this country with gas guzzlers and big fenders. As a friend, I'm telling you to save your money, and try to sell your product to the Third World. They will drive anything they can get their hands on."

It was 1981 and both the American and the Japanese admiral had aged considerably. When the American walked into the luxurious offices of the ex-admiral, the Japanese stood up slowly and bowed.

"Ah so. And what brings you to Tokyo, my good friend?"

"I've been sent by the president of the United States," the American said. "He knows we go way back, and felt I should bring his message personally."

"What message?"

"He wants you to stop making so many damn Japanese cars."

"But if we can't make cars, what else can we make?"

"He wants you to start making arms."

"But we don't know how to make arms."

"The president told me to give you this."

"What is it?"

"A book of instructions."

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Christopher Cross: Sailing Along

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christopher Cross is an outrageously content, ingeniously frank man who seems younger than his 29 years and who, with his countenance neats, gollies and gee whizzes reminds you of old Ronald Reagan roles and the characters in the film "The Deer Hunter" before they went to Vietnam.

"I like it in America. If I sing about the birds in the trees and I'm so pleased, well, I am pleased. I am happy with my life and I think America is the greatest country in the world. There are things I don't like, like poverty, the nuclear program and the lack of gun control, but, well, golly — when France turns into Utopia, call me and I'll move over there."

His everything's-okay, saying you'll-be-mine, the-moon-is-shining, I'll-never-be-the-same-without-you songs made 1980 anything but an economic crisis for Cross, who won five Grammys (the U.S. record industry's equivalent to an Oscar) for best album, best single, best song ("Sailing"), best vocal performance and best new artist. Carole King and Paul Simon are the only others to have won five at a time; Cross is the first new artist to do it. His debut album, "Christopher Cross," has sold more than 3 million copies in the United States and is climbing up the British charts.

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Christopher Cross

"If I sing about the birds in the trees and I'm so pleased, well, I am pleased."

on his lap, I went to the White House because I got invited and you don't get invited that often. It could have been Carter in there and I would have gone anyway, but I respect Reagan as much as any president.

"It's a tough job and he's a brilliant guy and he'll do the best he can. He seemed to be very genuine and warm, but I think he's got to do something about gun control. Whatever else he is, the man's an idiot for that. I mean he gets shot and still — no chance. Gee, I better be careful. If I come out real strong for gun control, somebody will probably come up and shoot me."

"More Space" in Next Album

It will be interesting to hear how Cross follows up such enormous and easy initial success. He said that his second album, scheduled for release before Christmas, will have "more space, a few more artistic tunes, maybe more ambitious lyrics."

"I might lose a few fans but I don't intend to worry about it. I've seen my friends get ulcers over the so-called second album jinx. I'm profit, I have a lot of material. If I can't win a Grammy this time I'll be happy to be up there giving them out to someone else. I already accomplished more than I ever dreamed in one year. I'd like to get into producing albums for other people, films, drugs — whatever interests me."

"What's your favorite drug?" he was asked.

He looked at his grinning manager across the room. "I guess I shouldn't have said that. But I'm just an open person and I can say that I can, I saw, I — got stoned. No, I mean I think it's good to experience everything in life. If I could give birth I'd want to do that. I mess around with drugs when I was younger, but I never got too indulgent with any one thing."

"I've seen what excess can do to people. Drugs are just not good for you. Keith Richards' teeth are black, he has to change his blood about once a year. Look, I'm just a real normal guy. I'm no far-out rock star. I don't wear weird clothes and I don't change my blood. Let's see. What's my favorite drug? Salk vaccine."

PEOPLE: *W. German Book Trade Gives Prize to Kopel*
The West German book trade has named the dissident Soviet writer Lev Kopelov for its annual peace prize, worth 25,000 marks (about \$11,100), a spokesman said. The 69-year-old Kopelov and his wife Raisa, in West Germany since November, were stripped of their Soviet citizenship two months later and now live in a Cologne apartment provided them by Nobel laureate Heinrich Böll. Kopelov, a former World War II Soviet Army major, teaches at Cologne University and has applied for German citizenship. The peace prize will be awarded Oct. 18 at a ceremony in Frankfurt's St. Paul's Church. A statement said Kopelov was awarded the prize for having recognized that "impermeable moral norms — norms which also define peace — must stand against all ideologies, and he [Kopelov] gave exemplary witness to this despite human persecution and exile."

For Pearl Bailey, Jerusalem Spring festival. That's what the Israeli to help celebrate on his trip to the Holy Land. "I will more see Jerusalem more than of people who have lived there. I will do what I can for them," she said. The singer, 63, who appears with harmonica virtuoso in Ty Adar today in a concert for Jerusalem Spring Festival. She also will perform with Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra. She said at a press conference she expected to enjoy her performances, explaining: "I enjoy the thing I'm doing, honey. I few days from my mother. I don't like to eat dishes, but I'll do that. Then find something I like more. Pearl's message to her hosts: 'Israel has my love, great respect and admiration. You can't get farther than that.'

New York State's new first lady has officially asked her husband's church to sanction their marriage. In a brief statement issued by Gov. Hugh Carey's office, the couple said they asked the marriage tribunal of Albany's Roman Catholic Diocese to review the facts surrounding Carey's previous marriage. Carey and Evangeline Goode, a millionaire Chicago real estate developer married three times previously, were wed in a Greek Orthodox ceremony April 11. Carey, Roman Catholic, his church as Carey cannot officially participate in certain church rites. "It is known how long the review process will take," said the brief statement.

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